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EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE I.

- Figure 1. Egg mass covered with silk sheet.
 Figure 2. Tip of egg burster.
 Figure 3. Female (lateral view).
 Figure 4. Female (dorsal view).
 Figure 5. Genitalia (ventral view), Sg. P. subgenital plate, G. gonapophyses, S. T. sensory tubercles, Sa. P. suranal plate.
 Figure 6. Adult of *Alaptus caecilii* Girault (dorsal view of female).

PLATE II.

- Figure 7. First instar.
 Figure 8. Second instar.
 Figure 9. Third instar.
 Figure 10. Fourth instar.
 Figure 11. Fifth instar.
 Figure 12. Sixth instar.
 Figures 13, 14, 15. Variability in wing venation.

A NEW SERICOTHRIPS ON ELM
 (Thysanoptera: Thripidae).

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The leaves of elm have long been searched for Thysanoptera by Floyd Andre and by the author but without success. This year, however, Dr. Andre found adults and nymphs of *Sericothrips nubilipennis* Hood on the fully developed leaves, and at the same time the following new species was discovered in the unfolding young leaves.

Sericothrips andrei, new species.

Female (holotype).—Length (somewhat distended) 1.05 mm. Body dark brown with much suffused reddish internal pigmentation, femora

almost as dark as body but much lighter colored basally and apically, tibiae yellowish white, each with a median light brown annulus (that on fore tibia rather faint in some specimens), tarsi yellowish white; antennae III-V light colored in basal portions, VI not pedicellate; forewing very dark gray brown, with 2 narrow, clear crossbands of about equal length, and with apex clear, the first clear band just beyond anal lobe and about as long as basal dark area, the second at middle of wing, about twice as long as the basal one (but in some specimens narrowed and somewhat darkened), the third dark band fading gradually into the hyaline wing tip; normally with 2 accessory bristles on forewing back of main vein (1 female paratype with a third accessory bristle on each forewing in the dark band beyond the basal one); hind wing gray brown and with a dark median longitudinal stripe; lines of microsetae on surface of wings dark brown; combs complete on terga VII-VIII but on VI, between the long lateral comb bristles, there are irregularly placed stubs of bristles, sometimes even in the middle of the tergum; on terga II-V no medial bristles on apical margins; body and wing bristles dark brown.

Head short, transverse, distinctly more than twice as broad as long; cheeks almost straight, very slightly converging caudad; a few faint transverse wrinkles just back of ocelli; fine, transverse, anastomosing lines at rear of head in front of, and back of, occipital carina; ocellar triangle elevated, with median ocellus directed somewhat forward; ocellar crescents dark red; antecellar bristles long, strong, curved, and directed upwards; interocellars shorter and weaker than antecellars, just back of and slightly farther apart than the width of median ocellus; eyes protruding; frontal costa with a wide U-shaped emargination; antennae I and II brown, with II lighter apically; III light brownish yellow, darkening to light brown beyond trichome; IV slightly darker, with most of apical half brown; V still darker, with apical half brown (in some specimens the light color of III-V is much more yellowish with V brown even basally and the differentiation in color between its basal and apical parts very slight); VI-VIII brown; III with a very narrow colorless white line just beyond pedicel.

Pronotum with anterior margin of blotch defined by an almost black line, within the blotch and cephalad of the anterior pair of smooth spots the transverse lines strong, close together, subparallel and very sparsely anastomosing; back of this the transverse lines strong, much farther apart, sparsely anastomosing; in front of the blotch the transverse lines still farther apart than those caudad within the blotch, broken or sparsely anastomosing; mesoscutum and scutellum with sculpture arranged as usual in the genus but very strong; costa with 25-26 bristles, fore vein with 3+15-16.

Abdomen with dorsal lines of dark-brown hair on terga I-VIII, on terga I-II these absent between the pair of discal bristles, on III-VI present basally between the discal bristles in successively increasing longitudinal areas; antecostal line on II-VII black, weaker medially on II-V.

Measurements (of holotype in microns): Head, length from occipital carina 62, total length 68, greatest width (across eyes) 152, least width 138; prothorax, median length 124, greatest width 172; pterothorax, median length 168, greatest width 232; hind tibia 192; ovipositor 228. Bristles,

interocellar 26; inner postocular 24; inner bristle on dorsum of antenna II 38; posterior angular of pronotum 60; on tergum IX, subapical row of 4 pairs, inner to outer, 58, 38, 50, 36; lateral marginal 52; discals, inner 44, outer 49; on tergum X, both pairs, 68.

Antenna:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Length,	24	36	54	52	40	48	11	16

Male (allotype).—Length (somewhat distended) 0.85 mm. Very similar to female, except in secondary sexual characters but with the bases of femora almost white, and with the stubs of bristles forming the median section of the comb on tergum VI more apparent and regular, complete across margin; hair-bands medianly on basal segments less apparent; sternal sensory areas not apparent; costa with 24, fore vein with 3 (−4) +13 bristles.

Measurements (of allotype in microns): Head, median length 60, greatest width 140; prothorax, median length 100, greatest width 152; pterothorax, median length 148, greatest width 196; posterior angular bristles 46.

Antenna:	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8
Length,	20	33	47	47	36	44	9	13

Type locality.—Falls Church, Va.

Host.—Unfolding young elm leaves.

Type.—Catalog No. 56482, United States National Museum.

Described from 12 females and 2 males taken as follows: 1 female, August 23; 1 female, August 25; 8 females and 1 male (including holotype and allotype), August 27; 1 female, September 1; 1 female and 1 male, September 2, 1942; Floyd Andre, collector.

The previously described dark-colored species of the Nearctic Region differ in part as follows: *Sericothrips baptisiae* Hood has the pronotum with only the blotch dark colored and normally it has two accessory wing bristles back of the main vein of the forewing, although in a series taken near Sunken Meadows (10 miles east of Huntington), Long Island, N. Y., September 11, 1935, on *Baptisia*, by W. S. Fields, almost every specimen has only one such bristle. *S. pulchellus* Hood, also with two accessory wing bristles, has the area within the pronotal blotch transversely striate but outside the blotch the surface is reticulate. *S. moultoni* Jones, with only one accessory wing bristle, has terga II–VI light brown contrasting strongly with the dark brown of terga VII–X. *S. langei* Moulton, with one accessory wing bristle, has the comb complete only on tergum VIII and antenna I–IV whitish yellow with I slightly brownish and V whitish yellow at base. *S. cingulatus* Hinds has terga IV–VI white and has no accessory wing bristles.
